

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO JAMES L. HARRISON,  
16TH PUBLIC PRINTER OF THE  
UNITED STATES

**HON. STENY H. HOYER**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to an outstanding civil servant, Mr. James L. Harrison, of Bethesda, Maryland, who died October 5, 2000, at age 94. Mr. Harrison was the 16th Public Printer of the United States, serving during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, and overseeing a fundamental and far-reaching transformation of the Government Printing Office during his tenure.

Mr. Harrison came to the Government during the Great Depression, working as a draftsman at the Bureau of the Census. He later transferred to the Office of Price Administration, rising to the position of liaison officer at the Capitol, a post he occupied until the OPA was disbanded in 1947. In 1949, he became Staff Director of the Congress' Joint Committee on Printing, where for 12 years he worked tirelessly to improve the speed and efficiency of the Government's printing operations. It was through the Joint Committee that Mr. Harrison began his long association with GPO, the organization through which he would make his greatest contributions to the Nation.

In March 1961, following his appointment as Public Printer by President John F. Kennedy, Mr. Harrison took direct control of the Government's printing and publications dissemination work. His successes at the GPO are summarized eloquently in this excerpt from "The Government Printing Office," written by Robert E. Kling, Jr., in 1970:

Under Harrison, the Government Printing Office entered a period of growth and progress. Dollar volume leaped from less than \$100 million in 1961 to more than \$200 million in 1969. Documents sales jumped from about \$9 million to \$20 million over the same period. The far-reaching Harrison policy of sharing the government's printing requirements with industry led to a steady increase in work supplied by contract printers. In 1961, commercial printers provided 42 percent of the annual volume; in 1970, 57 percent, or \$103 million worth of printing, was done by private industry.

Harrison made strenuous efforts to improve working conditions and environment in the plant, and during his tenure took a keen interest in upgrading the equipment used in supplying the U.S. Government's printing needs. Under his direction, a major part of the Office's outmoded and obsolete equipment was replaced by modern, more efficient machinery. In keeping with nationwide trends in the industry, letterpress was supplanted by offset as the main production method . . . offset presses with high running rates and low plating and press preparation costs keep GPO prices competitive with those of the best commercial firms.

Mr. Kling could not have foreseen an even further-reaching modernization to the GPO

that Mr. Harrison pioneered: the introduction of GPO's electronic typesetting system. This revolutionary change freed the Office of storing, melting, and molding tons of lead in its daily printing operations by converting to electronic database operations. By the time his term as Public Printer ended in March 1970, Mr. Harrison had laid the groundwork for today's on-line editions of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, U.S. Code, and other essential Government publications. As a result of the technological changes that Mr. Harrison initiated, the American public today retrieves an average of more than 25 million Government documents a month from the GPO's on-line service, GPO Access.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that we pay tribute to this man who brought so much insight and energy to the public's work. James Harrison's leadership at GPO produced results that not only saved public money, but also built a strong foundation for information technologies developed decades after his tenure ended and which today benefit all Americans. He was, moreover, a friend of the dedicated men and women of the Government Printing Office. He will be missed.

IN HONOR AND RECOGNITION OF  
THE LESBIAN/GAY COMMUNITY  
SERVICE CENTER OF CLEVELAND'S  
TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Cleveland's Lesbian/Gay Community Service Center. For the past twenty-five years, the Center has served the community's gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people and their supporters in the Greater Cleveland area.

Driven by the belief that all people have a right to pursue life, liberty, and happiness in America, and because gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) people have been denied these basic rights, the Center has distinguished itself as a respected educator, advocate, social services provider and community builder.

In 1975, the Center's founders, Ethan Ericson, Michael Madigan, and Arthur MacDonald, opened the Gay Education and Awareness Resource Foundation, or GEAR. In 1988, GEAR's name was changed to the Lesbian/Gay Community Service Center and the "Living Room," a drop-in center for men with AIDS, was opened. The Living Room was the only center of its kind in the Midwest United States—establishing the Center's position as not only a preeminent advocate for the gay and lesbian community, but as a pioneer in GLBT services. The Center has served Cleveland in many capacities, including the encouragement of GLBT people to vote with "Pro-

mote the Vote" programs, the creation of a Speaker's Bureau to inform and educate the general public about the Center and its gay/lesbian issues, and the training of law enforcement agencies regarding GLBT issues. Recently, the Center was awarded the Human Rights Campaign's Equality award for outstanding service to the GLBT community in Greater Cleveland. Now, arriving at its twenty-fifth year celebration, the Center is still thriving with various activities and plans to serve Greater Cleveland Community.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my fellow members join me in honoring the outstanding community service of the Lesbian and Gay Community Service Center of Greater Cleveland.

THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to bring to the attention of the House a sermon entitled, "The Foundation of Freedom," that was delivered by the Reverend Wendell R. Estep, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Columbia, South Carolina. I believe that the points that are made by Dr. Estep deserve the attention of each of us.

THE FOUNDATION OF FREEDOM—JULY 2, 2000

(By Dr. Wendell R. Estep)

This week we celebrate the birth of our nation and I, like you, have an undying love for America. I love the American dream—the idea that a person can work hard, they can do their best and, perhaps, accomplish anything they can dream. I have been in some communist countries, I have looked into the eyes of their citizens, and I have not seen that glimmer of hope that is characteristic of Americans. I love the fact that we live in a nation that allows us to be what we can be and do what we can do. I love this land for its beauty. From the plains of West Texas to the forests of South Carolina . . . it is a beautiful land. I love the people of America—diverse, different—but American.

Perhaps it is because of that love I have and you have, that I have such a growing burden for this land, such a concern for this land. Oh, I know when we look at it, the DOW is strong . . . but the heart is weak. And my fear for America is that we are losing the foundation on which this land was built. My concern for our country is that we are setting aside the principles that made this a great land.

Last week, the Supreme Court ruled concerning public prayer at football games. By a 6-3 vote Monday, the Court barred officials from letting students lead stadium crowds in prayer before football games. The Court's sweeping language in that Texas case could extend far beyond the school's sports events and eventually affect graduation ceremonies, moments of silence, and more. Writing for the minority of three, [Chief Justice William H.] Rehnquist said he found the tone of the Court's opinion more disturbing than its substance. "It bristles with hostility to all

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

things religious in public life," he said. That is not the rantings and ravings of a right-wing preacher. That is the concern expressed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court!

I'm concerned about the attitude. I'm concerned about the hostility that is directed toward all things religious in this land. Political correctness now calls for us to accept things we believe to be morally and scripturally wrong. Recently, there was a group of Christians in San Francisco who began buying ads to appeal to the homosexual community simply to say to them that Jesus loves you, that life can be different, that Christ can change life, etc. A Federal judge said that San Francisco had a duty to call the ads "hate speech." Brian Fahling with the American Family Association Center for Law and Policy and, "Nothing like this has ever happened in this country. This really is extraordinary and should give everybody great pause because now we have a court decision, a Federal court decision, that says government can take official action condemning religious belief."

My concern for our country is that those values on which this nation was built are being set aside. And, ladies and gentlemen, our unity as a nation is not in our geographic proximity to each other, but it is in the values that we have shared. That is what has united America. It is not that we occupy the same body of land, but it is that we have shared the same values. And today, with the push toward multiculturalism, those values are diminishing, and our unity is diminishing. I'm concerned about the loss of freedom that we are experiencing, and I am fearful about losses of freedom that we are likely to experience.

Today, I want to speak to you on Foundation for Freedom. One verse of Scripture to which I would call your attention is found in Galatians 5:1. Paul, writing to the church in Galatia, said, "It was for freedom that Christ set us free. Therefore, keep standing firm and do not be subject again to a yoke of slavery." Let me suggest to you three characteristics that provide a foundation for our freedom. Number one, commitment provides freedom. Ladies and gentlemen, freedom is usually won . . . it is seldom given. That is the reason it is so important that we are always committed to the freedom we have. You see, in this land we have understood in the past that freedom is a gift from God. It was God who gave freedom to man.

When God created Adam and Eve and placed them in the garden, He planted in their midst a tree of the knowledge of good and evil. He said to man, "Don't touch that tree." But, you see, when He put that tree there, He gave man the freedom to choose. So we have always understood that freedom came from God. Folks, He allows you to choose your master. God does not force us to choose to worship Him. Joshua stood before the people of Israel on an occasion and said, "Choose you this day whom you will serve, but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." You choose your master. God does not force worship of Himself. You and I choose the life that we will live, whether or not we will be obedient to God or disobedient to God, but we choose. You choose your own destiny. Jesus said there are two pathways before us. He said there is a broad path that leads to death. There is a narrow path that leads to life. And, He said, "You choose the path that you will walk." You see, we have always understood that freedom was something that came from God. It originated with God. God gave us freedom.

We have believed within this nation that our social and political freedoms came to us from God. God gave them to us. It is declared in our Declaration of Independence, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all

men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights." We have believed that freedom comes from God, but freedom is a fragile gift. Forty-two percent of the world today does not enjoy the freedom that you have. It is fragile and can be taken away by those nations that are stronger and more aggressive. We look at the nation of Israel and the number of times that the Israelites' freedom was taken away from them—by the Egyptians as the Israelites became their slaves. The Egyptians took their freedom. By the Babylonians, when the Babylonians took the Hebrew people captive and made slaves of them. The Babylonians took the Israelites' freedom. During the time of Jesus, the Israelites were in subjection to the Roman government. The Roman government took the Israelites' freedom.

You see, that is the reason we understand that we always have to be strong militarily, because there are always those who would take our freedom if they could. I don't like spending money on the military. You don't like spending money on the military. We could use it someplace else. But it is necessary. It is necessary to guard our freedom, to remain militarily strong, because our freedoms can be taken away.

There is a more insidious danger, and that is that our freedoms can be given away. In fact, it seems so strange to me—after Israel had been in Egyptian bondage where they suffered so greatly, they prayed asking God to send them a deliverer. Moses came to deliver them and to lead them to freedom. Shortly after they received their freedom, they began to desire to return to Egypt. Here they are recently set free, and now they are willing to give their freedoms away and return to the bondage of Egypt.

Why? Well, first, because they had an unrealistic focus. In Numbers 11:5, the Bible says, "We remember the fish which we used to eat free in Egypt . . . the cucumbers . . . the melons, and the leeks and the onions and the garlic." So here they are out in the wilderness and they began to reflect, "Oh, do you remember when we used to have those fish? Oh, what I would give for one of those now." Someone else said, "If I could just have a cucumber." Someone else, "Oh, those leeks were good, those onions were so good." And they began to focus on the food, and they forgot about the shackles that had bound them. You see, their focus was unrealistic. They began to focus in the wrong area, and they were no longer focusing on their freedom. They also had ungrateful hearts.

In Numbers 11:6, "But now our appetite is gone, there is nothing at all to look at except for this manna." They had asked the Lord to give them food, and God gave them angel's food. And now they said, "You know, I'm getting a little sick of these leftovers. I mean, everyday its manna. I mean, we even mix it with 'manna helper,' but everyday it is manna. I'm so sick of this manna!" Rather than focus on the goodness of God, they began to complain about what they didn't have. Their focus was in the wrong place, and their hearts were ungrateful.

I think the greatest danger we face as Americans is in giving our freedom away. If we will stay strong militarily, I think we will be all right from outside forces, but I am very concerned about what we will do to ourselves. We can give our freedom away to enemies for a false sense of peace. Somerset Maugham warned us, "Any nation that thinks more of its ease and comfort than its freedom will soon lose its freedom."

We can and are giving our freedoms away to the government for a false sense of security. John Leland, one of our Baptist forefathers, said, "Experience, the best teacher, has taught us that fondness of magistrates

to foster Christianity has done it more harm than all the persecutions ever did." Folks, here's the danger we face. As Christians and as the church today, there is a growing cry and desire that the government subsidize our ministry . . . that we look to the government to subsidize us—our schools, our various ministries, and so forth.

Let me sound a warning that is an old Baptist warning: The more you depend on government, the more dependent you become on government. And anytime the government gives something, there are always strings attached. We can give our freedoms away. We can give them to government. Norman Vincent Peale said, "Once we roared like lions for liberty, now we bleat like sheep for security." Benjamin Franklin said, "Those who give us essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." There is a danger of sacrificing our liberty for governmental provisions. Commitment provides freedom. We must be committed to preserving our freedom.

Secondly, CONSISTENCY SECURES FREEDOM. Verse one again, "It was for freedom that Christ set us free, therefore, keep standing firm." Keep standing, persevere, for liberty is always unfinished business. There are some areas in which we must be consistent.

We must be consistently grateful for the freedom we enjoy because when you begin to take anything for granted, eventually you are going to lose it. If we begin to take our freedoms for granted, we will lose our freedom. Do you understand? I don't think any of us do. So, rhetorical question: Do you understand how important, how precious is the freedom of worship? Freedom for us to gather in this sanctuary and sing praises to Jesus, to proclaim the word of God? Do you understand how precious that is—for the Methodists across the street . . . the Presbyterians across the street—to have the same freedom? Do you understand how important that is, how precious that is?

Folks, that is the freedom we take for granted. Over 50 percent of our nation's population is not darkening the door of a church this morning. Here is a freedom—we talk about freedom—a freedom that our forefathers died for . . . and we take it so much for granted.

We have the freedom to work and to make a living for our families. We spend most of our time complaining about what we are expected to do, rather than being grateful for the job that we have. We have to consistently be grateful for the freedoms that have been provided.

We must consistently be on guard, because freedom is not a right to be granted, it is a gift to be defended. We need to guard our religious freedom because there is an irresponsible bias against religion in this land today. It amazes me. But there is an irresponsible bias today against religion within this land. Our history is being distorted to exclude the contributions that have been made to freedom by religions Christian people. Our culture is hostile to our beliefs . . . especially to evangelical Christians. You probably saw on one of the network's news magazines recently about a church outside Dallas, Texas, where the young people were trying to reach other young people for Jesus and how that became a major issue. And that is the attitude today: "Who in the world do you think you are, asserting that Jesus is the only way a person can know God?"

Dangerous legislation and rulings are attacking our beliefs today. The Supreme Court ruled last week concerning late term abortions, partial birth abortion. And, it was referred to as a fundamental right. And I ask the question, how in the world . . . when did it become a fundamental right to take the

life of an unborn child that is partially born in the birth canal? Now, that is a fundamental right!

Another example is the Supreme Court's recent ruling concerning creation. In a Louisiana case, a school board had ordered teachers who teach evolution to offer a disclaimer to students. The disclaimer would emphasize that evolution is a theory and the teaching of it was not meant to contradict the biblical version of creation. The teachers were ordered to suggest that students form their own opinions or adopt those of their parents. The Supreme Court declared that innocuous policy unconstitutional. So, even the suggestion that there is another theory of creation is off limits in schools. We have to guard our freedoms—our religious and our civil freedoms—because they, too, are being eroded.

And we must be consistently faithful to our spiritual heritage. Friends, our heritage is spiritual. Our foundation is religious. America was founded on faith.

When Columbus sailed from Spain to come to this land, he prayed asking God for divine guidance. He believed that he was on a divine mission. He put a cross on the lead ship, and when he came to the shores of this land, he took the cross and planted it in the sand and dedicated this continent to God.

The pilgrims, when they came, stated their purpose was "for the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith." This country was born in faith, it was established in faith. George Washington at Valley Forge prayed for guidance. Abraham Lincoln and other presidents have called this nation to repentance, and throughout our history, we have been sustained by faith. I'm absolutely convinced there would be no America today if it were not for people of faith. If it were not for the prayers and the sacrifice and the commitment of the people of God, we would not be here this morning. Consistency secures freedom.

Thirdly, CAUTION THAT PROTECTS FREEDOM. Verse one again, "It was for freedom that Christ set us free, therefore, keep standing firm and do not be subject again to a yoke of slavery." What are our greatest enemies to freedom? Well, I suppose we could come up with a lot of ideas and suggestions, but I think one is selfishness. We have become a very selfish people far more motivated by what's in it for me rather than what's best for America. And, many of us have been surprised to learn, without any question at all during these past years, that if the economy is good in this nation, nothing else really matters. If the economy is good, it doesn't matter. Selfishness. Another enemy is indifference. We are indifferent and impotent as we see our freedoms being eroded. Another is comfort. Comfort is more important for us than freedom. We are not willing to make ourselves uncomfortable to secure the freedoms that we say we cherish.

Freedom always required sacrifice from those who would be free. I've gone back and read about Moses when he was willing to risk his own life for the freedom of the Hebrew people. As he stood before Pharaoh boldly declaring, "Let my people go," he was willing to sacrifice his life for freedom. In 1775, Patrick Henry delivered a speech to the Second Revolutionary Convention of Virginia. He concluded that speech with these words, "Is life so dear and peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?"

Forbid it, almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death." A sacrifice. Are we willing to sacrifice for freedom? George Washington said in his first inaugural address, "It is a strenuous thing, this living the life of a free people." Are we willing to make that kind of sacrifice? Probably

most of you have been to Washington, D.C., and you have seen the statue that is atop the U.S. Capitol building. The statue is of a woman, and she is called "Freedom Lady." She came here from Rome. When she was being transported to America, there was a fierce storm that developed in the ocean. Soldiers thought the ship was going to capsize, that they were going to lose everything, including their lives. And so they began to throw the nonessentials overboard to lighten the ship. And, as the winds continued to blow, they asked the captain if they could throw the statue over. He replied, "No, never. We'll founder before we throw 'Freedom' away." "We'll founder before we throw 'Freedom' away." Our freedom has been bought by those willing to make sacrifices, and our freedom is kept by those who are willing to make sacrifices. It was for freedom that Christ set us free. Therefore, keep standing firm and do not be subject again to the yoke of slavery.

Our gracious Father and God, this morning as we think about the sacrifices that have been made, and the freedom that we sometimes take for granted, Lord, please stir our hearts again. Lord, help us to understand how important these blessings are. Help us to be people who will stand up for righteousness, that our convictions will mean something to us, that we will not sacrifice them regardless of what others do, no matter what the cost might be. Lord, may we be salt in this world that is corrupting spiritually. May we be light in this world that is so spiritually dark. Help us to begin lighting a light that will shine throughout our homes, our neighborhoods, across our city, our state and this land.

As our heads are bowed and eyes are closed. . . . We talk about freedom. Freedom comes from a relationship with Jesus Christ. And, my friend, regardless as to what you have, if you do not have Jesus, you are not free. He gives us freedom. Today, if you are without Christ, would you give your heart to Him, would you invite Him into your life to be your Savior? There are some of you who need to get serious about your walk with the Lord. You have taken it for granted, God's goodness for granted. Let me encourage you today, if you need to rededicate your life to the Lord, you do so. If you need a church home, someone to join with, be a part of, our doors are open to you. We would love to have you as part of this family. What would God have you do today? As the Holy Spirit searches your heart and as you listen to Him reverently, I am going to ask that you stand with me, please. As we stand, the choir sings. As they sing, if you are willing to make a commitment to the Lord Jesus, join the church, rededicate your life, you come and I'll greet you.

#### NO VIABLE POLICY FOR AFRICA

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, the President has spoken of the need for consistent and dedicated leadership in world affairs as the keystones to abiding and lasting peace in the world. I would observe that there certainly has been a consistency in the leadership from this administration in African affairs—a consistent lack of a viable policy to improve the lives of the persecuted peoples on the African continent.

I rise today to express my profound disappointment with the Clinton Administration's

policies toward Sierra Leone, in particular, and Africa in general. To be sure, there are many good people who have tried to implement worthy and thoughtful policies regarding Africa during the tenure of this Administration. But the problem with this Administration's Africa policy is that more often than not, the voices that should have been heard, have not carried the day.

"African Renaissance" Hailed by Clinton Now a Distant Memory" is the title of a recent article in the Los Angeles Times by Robin Wright. Ms. Wright says that just two years ago, President Clinton hailed what he called an "African renaissance." Now, despite several years of rhetoric on Africa by the Clinton administration, this article states that a recent national intelligence estimate says that "Africa faces a bleaker future than at any time in the past century."

President Clinton has traveled more than almost any other President. He has had first hand experiences throughout Africa, more experience and actual time in Africa than any other President. But all of his time there only amounted to photo opportunities and handshakes, amounting to substance-free public relations.

Because of his time in Africa, he should have and could have done so much more. The death, suffering, and destruction that has occurred over the past eight years needed more than a touch down by Air Force One. This Administration lost an opportunity to make a real difference in the lives of millions of Africans. As a result of its inaction and lack of vision, millions of people have died in Africa during the Clinton Administration's watch. The past eight years could have been different if energy, attention, and rectitude had been applied.

This Administration floundered, delayed, and refused to take timely action in the face of the genocide that occurred in Rwanda. Perhaps close to a million people died during the slaughter of Tutsis and this Administration did nothing as reports flowed into the U.S. about the potential for and outbreak of this genocide. This Administration did nothing during the violence.

More recently, in Sierra Leone, thousands of people have been killed, maimed, and tortured and hundreds of thousands of people became refugees at the hands of brutal rebel forces. I have been to Sierra Leone and I have seen first-hand results of the Sierra Leonian rebels atrocities. In December of last year, Congressman HALL and I went to an amputee camp, a camp set up for the survivors of the rebels' machetes. At the amputee camp, we met thousands of people who are lucky to be alive. The people we met were the survivors—those who did not bleed to death as they struggled to flee the rebels who had just cut off their arms, legs, or ears.

No one was spared the brutal, grotesque, and evil actions of the rebels. Infant babies had their arms and legs cut off. Young men in the prime of their life suddenly had half of a leg. Women were raped by rebels and then had their limbs amputated—only to give birth several months later as a result of the rape they suffered.

What motivated these rebels of Sierra Leone? What gave the rebels incentive to launch their horrible rampage? The answer is diamonds. They want to profit and control and trade in Sierra Leone's vast diamond wealth.

And the rebels in Sierra Leone received weapons and support in exchange for their diamonds from Liberian President Charles Taylor.

I have repeatedly asked this Administration to name all those involved in the atrocities, Sierra Leonians and Liberians, as war criminals, and I have repeatedly asked the Administration to seriously address the issue of conflict diamonds. The control and trafficking of conflict diamonds in Sierra Leone and several other African countries has fueled and funded rebel movements that otherwise had little to no sources of income.

On March 16 in a letter to Secretary of State Albright I wrote:

Congressman Hall has introduced legislation, H.R. 3188, to certify the country of origin of all diamonds. Thus a diamond buyer will know where a diamond has been mined and a purchaser can avoid buying conflict diamonds. Passage of Congressman Hall's bill will be a huge stride in ending this practice. Your support for this important legislation would be very helpful.

Promised U.S. action if the rebels do not comply with the conditions for disarmament should be:

they and their families will not be allowed entry into the U.S., Britain or any other country—no visas should be issued to rebels or their family members;

if the rebels have bank accounts in the U.S. and in Europe, they should be frozen and they should be denied access to these accounts and to future commerce with the U.S., bank accounts of rebel family members should be included in this prohibition too;

the rebel leaders should be declared war criminals by the U.S. and other Western countries and direct its intelligence and police agencies to actively pursue apprehending rebels who have not disarmed.

These same conditions should also be applied to Liberian Charles Taylor and all Liberians who have assisted the rebels in Sierra Leone. It has come to my attention that Taylor escaped from a Massachusetts prison and fled to Liberia. Taylor and many Liberians have blood on their hands from their support of these rebels. By being the primary conduit for trading the conflict diamonds mined by the rebels, and by reportedly supplying the rebels with military assistance, Taylor and others have fueled the atrocities committed by the rebels upon the people of Sierra Leone. The U.S. should enact similar measures and conditions against Taylor and other Liberians as those I proposed for the rebels in Sierra Leone.

If the rebels are not disarmed and if Taylor and other Liberians continue to traffic in conflict diamonds and to provide the rebels with military assistance, Taylor and others should be named as war criminals and they should not be allowed to travel outside of their country. You should fix a date that you think is reasonable and helpful.

In a letter dated July 12 I wrote to President Clinton, Secretary Albright, and National Security Advisor Samuel Berger asking for the Administration's support for an amendment submitted by Representative TONY HALL and myself that was included in the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government appropriations subcommittee that would have addressed the problem of conflict diamonds in Sierra Leone and Africa, saying:

Yesterday the House Treasury, Postal Service and General Government appropriations subcommittee voted to include language submitted by Rep. Tony Hall and me in the FY 2001 Treasury spending bill that addresses the massive problems of conflict diamonds in Africa. I have heard reports that

for some reason, your Administration opposes this provision.

The problem of conflict diamonds is one of the major reasons for the instability, death, and gross human rights abuses that are occurring throughout Africa. Your Administration to date has not addressed the issue of conflict diamonds. The language approved by the subcommittee yesterday will help to prevent the types of atrocities against millions of people, like the young girl and the young men in the enclosed pictures, who have had their limbs cut off by rebels intent on controlling and trafficking in conflict diamonds.

This is an opportunity for your Administration to take bold action to help the suffering people of Africa. Please support this effort. It is the right thing to do.

This language was never supported by the Administration. In fact, the Administration circulated a memo stating that they opposed the amendment, and this amendment was taken out of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations on the floor of the House, in part because of the Administration's opposition.

In a subsequent meeting with a staff member of the National Security Council, she declared to my staff and to Congressman TONY HALL that the Administration would work with us to draft and move legislation addressing conflict diamonds. Several months later, to my knowledge, this Administration has offered no legislative proposals to us, nor have they attended any subsequent legislative meetings or drafting sessions.

In a May 1, 2000 letter to President Clinton, I urged him to act quickly to prevent the continuing bloodshed and trafficking of conflict diamonds in Sierra Leone, saying:

An op-ed by Michael Kelly, from the July 19, 2000, Washington Post comments on an article published in the New Republic that describes how the verbosity of the Administration does not match their actions. Kelly observed how the Administration pushed the Government of Sierra Leone into accepting the Lome Peace Accords, an agreement that placed rebel leader Foday Sankoh as head of the diamond commission and that allowed the prosperous diamond regions to remain under rebel control:

[U.S. Department of State spokesman Philip Reeker said] "The United States did not pressure anybody to sign this agreement . . . We neither brokered the Lome peace agreement nor leaned on President Kabbah to open talks with the insurgents . . . It was not an agreement of ours' This is, in a sense, true. The United States was not a signatory to the Lome agreement; so it is not an agreement of 'of ours' But in a large sense, the surrender of Sierra Leone to the murdering mob was very much our handiwork . . .

And what did the U.S.-pushed agreement entail? Only that . . . "the democratic president of Sierra Leone . . . hand over much of his government and most of his country's wealth to one of the greatest monsters of the late 20th century." Sankoh was made vice president and given control of Sierra Leone's diamond mines; the RUF [Revolutionary United Front] was granted amnesty.

The bottom line is, like the rest of its Africa policy, this Administration is all talk and no action—they have had a touchdown policy where handshakes and smiles are exchanged, but where facts on the ground no unchanged and unaddressed.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE RESEARCHERS AND FARMERS FREEDOM FROM TERRORISM ACT

**HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation that will strike at the heart of a campaign of terror. Few people are aware of the growing terrorist threat that is festering here in America. I am speaking of the growing threat of animal rights violence.

All across America, animal rights terrorists have declared war on our nation's researchers and farmers. These terrorists claim that they are fighting for a noble cause. However, their violent reign of terror is not a noble or just cause; it is a threat to all Americans security and liberty. This campaign of violent, threatening, obstructive, and destructive conduct is aimed at researchers working towards cures for AIDS and cancer and family farms. The extent and interstate nature of this conduct place it beyond the ability of any single state or local jurisdiction to control. Such conduct has included blockades and invasions of research and farming, arson and other destruction of property, assaults, death threats, attempted murder, and murder. This violence can and should be prohibited. The right of injured parties to seek redress in the courts can be established without abridging the exercise of any rights guaranteed under the First Amendment to the constitution or under any other law.

For these reasons, I am introducing legislation to protect our nation's researchers and farmers from terrorists campaigns in the name of animal rights who restore to violence, property destruction, attempted homicide, blockades, and other vigilante tactics. We must take federal action to deal with the ongoing wave of violence aimed at our researchers and farmers across the country.

This legislation is titled the "Researchers and Farmers Freedom From Terrorism Act of 2000." It is my hope that we as a Congress will take steps to protect the farmers which feed America's children and the researchers who may someday cure cancer, AIDS or any thousands of diseases. We must protect them from the terrorists who, through their extreme agenda, would deny America the fruits of the future. This legislation makes a strong three pronged attack on these terrorists.

First, the bill makes violations of the Animal Enterprise Terrorism statutes (18 U.S.C. Sec. 43) punishable as RICO (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization) crimes to expand the civil and criminal consequences of this terrorist activity.

Second, the bill increases penalties for Animal Terrorism by lowering the standard for prosecution by removing the requirement that prosecution prove the "intent" of the criminal; the bill increases the penalties for arson and property destruction from 1 year to 5 years, and the bill also includes similar penalties specifically directed at explosive or arson crimes against animal enterprises. This section also expands the definition of animal enterprises to

include "the offices or headquarters of any" animal enterprise organizations.

Finally, the bill establishes the National Animal Terrorism and Ecoterrorism Clearinghouse at the Federal Bureau of Investigation to help law enforcement agencies gather and exchange information on animals and ecoterrorists nationwide.

I am introducing this legislation because groups such as the Animal Liberation Front and Earth Liberation Front are openly advocating the destruction of property through pipe-bombing, firebombing, sabotaging, and raiding of facilities that house both animals and medical research personnel. More dangerously, these groups advocate the harassment of people that have a prime goal of the betterment to mankind. These noble researchers are actively searching for the cures to the diseases such as AIDS, cancer, Multiple Sclerosis, heart disease, malaria, and tuberculosis.

The "harassment" of these researchers has included personal and physical violence. These threats of poisoning and personal harm which have now escalated to action. In October 1999, dozens of university scientists were mailed letters booby-trapped with razors. Had the razors gone undetected, they would have caused serious injury to the researchers or their college student assistants. On April 5, 1999, a University of Minnesota lab was destroyed, causing millions of dollars of physical damage from destroyed computers, microscopes, and medical equipment. This vandalism resulted in a 2-year setback to research on both Alzheimer's disease and cancer cells critical to developing a vaccine against cancer. The most tragic circumstance, however, was the fact that irreplaceable scientific information that was to be sent to the Food and Drug Administration to begin trials of a human cancer vaccine was destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, over 1,000 major acts of terrorism have occurred since 1980, causing \$42.8 million in damages. Two-thirds of this amount has occurred in the last five years, demonstrating a sharp rise in terrorist attacks. Congress can and must act now to protect our nation's researchers and farmers. The right to peaceful protest is protected by the Constitution and nothing in this legislation undermines that basic right. Peaceful expression of animal rights importance will not be barred. But violent, intimidating, and destructive conduct has no such protection, and will be met with severe penalties under this legislation.

By stating that "extreme action" is the strategy of the animal rights activist, as opposed to "legitimate pressure," on their own website, [www.animal-rights.com](http://www.animal-rights.com), these terrorists openly acknowledge that they are committing actions both unlawful and threatening. Moreover, Alex Pacheco, the Director of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, has deemed "arson, property destruction, burglary and theft as acceptable crimes (Associated Press, January 15, 1989)."

The "Researchers and Farmer's Freedom and Terrorism Act" bill deserves the support of all those who believe in the right to peaceful protest and abhor those who resort to violence. It will send a message that extremist actions will not be tolerated in our society, and that medical research personnel and research facilities deserve the full protection of the law against those who violate the safety of others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

IN HONOR OF TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

**HON. PHIL ENGLISH**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. ENGLISH. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its birthday on October 10, 2000. Taiwan has much to celebrate. It is a modern country led by newly elected President Chen Shui-bian, who believes that Taiwan's future lies in a strong democracy and a free enterprise system. Taiwan is highly admired as a successful example of democracy in much of the developing world. In March of this year, Taiwanese citizens freely chose Chen Shui-bian, the candidate representing the Democratic Progressive Party, as their president. Since his inauguration on May 20, President Chen has convincingly demonstrated his leadership in all areas.

In recent years, Taiwan has experienced unprecedented economic success. In addition to its well-known industrial prowess, Taiwan leads most Asian nations in its production of computers, computer chips, and telecommunications equipment and has contributed tremendously to the world wide high technology boom. Taiwan's citizens enjoy one of the highest living standards in the world.

On the occasion of the Republic of China's National Day, it is important to remember that Taiwan has a strong relationship with the United States and we hope that this relationship will continue to flourish in years to come. I look forward to working with President Chen and wish the people of Taiwan well on this special day.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**HON. JOE KNOLLENBERG**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, one of our largest trading partners, the Republic of China on Taiwan, is celebrating its National Day today, October 10, 2000. I wish to join my colleagues in Congress and others throughout the world in commending President Chen Shui-bian and Ambassador C.J. Chen of the Republic of China as they continue to lead Taiwan to greater economic prosperity and fuller participation in international activities abroad.

I am proud of Taiwan's economic and political accomplishments in recent years and am hopeful this success will continue for years to come. I join with my colleagues in Congress to wish President Chen Shui-bian and his people all the best as they prepare their National Day celebrations. Good luck and good cheer.

INTRODUCTION OF THE ABEL AND MARY NICHOLSON HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE STUDY ACT OF 2000

**HON. FRANK A. LoBIONDO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. LoBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce H.R. 5399, the Abel and Mary Nicholson House Historic Site Study Act of 2000. This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to study the suitability and feasibility of designating the Abel and Mary Nicholson House, located in Elsinboro Township, Salem County, New Jersey, in my Congressional district, as a unit of the National Park System. As part of the study the Secretary would also be required to consider management alternatives to create an administrative association with the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route. This study is the required first step in designating the site as a national park.

The Abel and Mary Nicholson House was built in 1722 and is a rare surviving example of an unaltered early 18th Century patterned brick building. The original portion of the house has existed for 280 years with only routine maintenance. This house is a unique resource which can provide significant opportunities for studying our nation's history and development.

I was pleased to announce the designation of this house as a National Historic Landmark on March 1, 2000, which made it the first National Historic Landmark site in Salem or Gloucester Counties, in New Jersey. The U.S. Department of the Interior designated the Nicholson House as a National Historic Landmark because of its historical importance to the entire nation and listed it in the National Register of Historic Places.

As one of the most significant "first period" houses surviving in the Delaware Valley, the Nicholson House represents a piece of history from both Southern New Jersey and early American life, and should remain protected and preserved to continue as a valuable teaching tool for generations to come.

SUPPORT MORE AWARENESS TO  
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND  
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**HON. MICHAEL E. CAPUANO**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. CAPUANO. Mr. Speaker, I am here today to remind Americans that domestic violence and other forms of violence against women are still widespread in the United States of America.

On Friday, October 6, 2000, the Boston Herald reported that the number of victims killed in domestic violence incidents in Massachusetts increased by more than 50 percent over last year's numbers. This is a frightening development, particularly when the state's average for other violent crimes decreased over the same period.

When women decide that they have had enough of their abusive relationships, they frequently turn to a local shelter that provides

services to survivors of domestic violence. Often times, shelters that assist women and children are chronically short on resources. In fact, throughout the nation, for every six women that seek protection at a shelter, five are turned away because of lack of space or funds. In many of these unfortunate instances, women and children are forced to return to their abusive relationship because they lack a viable alternative.

Last Friday, the House passed the conference report on HR 3244, Sex Trafficking Victims Protection Act. Support of this bill is critical for several reasons. In particular, this conference report contains the reauthorization for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). VAWA is a grant program that was established under Title IV of the 1994 Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act. Reauthorization of this bill will allow domestic violence assistance centers throughout the country to continue receiving grants to carry out programs that assist women who have been victims of domestic and sexual assault.

This legislation authorizes \$3.4 billion worth of grants over 5 years. The grants will support programs to reduce violence against women by strengthening law enforcement, services to victims of violence, and education and training to combat violence, as well as reducing the effects of violence on children. This law will also better protect battered immigrant women by reforming immigration laws that are currently being used to prevent a battered immigrant spouse from reporting abuse or leaving an abusive relationship.

Passage of the VAWA reauthorization is an important victory for women and is key in our nation's war against domestic violence. Until America completely eliminates domestic and sexual violence against women, we must provide these women a safe haven with adequate protection and services. VAWA reauthorization is a step in the right direction to provide assistance to the women and children victimized within their own homes.

I call upon my colleagues to join me in remaining vigilant about this problem.

#### A TRIBUTE TO DR. JAY GLAT

#### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in tribute to Dr. Jay Glat upon the occasion of his retirement. A superb dentist and an outstanding member of our community, Dr. Glat served his patients with kindness and respect for almost 40 years, meeting the highest standards of professional conduct and personal responsibility. Dr. Glat served his profession outside of the office as well, donating his time and expertise to numerous committees and boards on a local, state, and national level. He served as President of both the New York and Bronx County Dental Societies, as Delegate to the American Dental Association, and as General Chairman of the Greater New York Dental Meeting. During his many years of practice, Dr. Glat also received numerous honorary fellowships and distinguished service awards in recognition of his many achievements.

Just as he faithfully provided care to his local community, Dr. Glat also served his

country as a Lieutenant in the United States Dental Corp, exhibiting a tremendous degree of pride, commitment, and integrity in his work. The principles of service and sacrifice that have guided Dr. Glat's career have made him a tremendous credit not only to his family and our local community, but to the dental profession. While I am sorry to see Dr. Glat retire, I know that many have benefited from his care and dedication. I thank him and wish him the best in his well-deserved retirement years.

#### EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TAIWAN'S PARTICI- PATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS

SPEECH OF

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 3, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Congressional Resolution 390, which acknowledges Taiwan's efforts to become an active member of United Nations. Taiwan's commitment to democratic domestic policies, efforts to engage international organizations, and desire to formalize its role in the international community should no longer be overlooked by the Administration.

Driven out of the UN in 1971, Taiwan has tried to gain readmission since 1993. Unfortunately, those efforts have been stymied because of obstruction by the People's Republic of China. The PRC, one of the five permanent Security Council members which determines new UN membership, has threatened to veto Taiwan's application for membership if it ever reaches the Security Council.

Taiwan's exclusion is contrary to the single most important purpose of the UN, namely the maintenance of international peace and security. For the past decade, Taiwan, now under President Chen Shui-bian, has denounced the past policy of recovering mainland China by force and striven for peaceful coexistence with the PRC. It is the PRC that has resorted to the use of force, as occurred in 1995 and 1996.

While Taiwan should be accepted in its own right into the UN, the efforts by China to isolate the country it deems a "renegade province" increase the urgency of moving to approve Taiwan's admission into that international body. Not only will that provide access to the UN Security Council and discourage future Chinese provocations, but it will shift the responsibility for Taiwan's security from a solely U.S. responsibility to that of the larger international community.

I hope that with the passage of House Resolution 390 that Taiwan's vigilance for independence, ardent trust in America as an ally and recognition by the international community will be realized. It is important that we make a place at the international table for all supporters of democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for House Resolution 390.

IN HONOR OF THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE LITHUANIAN NEWSPAPER DIRVA

#### HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor of the 85th anniversary of the publication of the Lithuanian newspaper DIRVA.

First published November 22, 1915, under the title SANTAUKA, the DIRVA has been a source of pride and strength for the Lithuanian-American community. The DIRVA compels its readers with the events of Lithuania and those that affect Lithuanian-Americans here in the United States. It serves simultaneously as a link to their history and as a vehicle for their advancement.

Through the tireless efforts of its editors and contributors the DIRVA, once one of many Lithuanian newspapers, has survived and flourished. It is now one of only two national Lithuanian language newspapers.

This also offers me a chance to formally recognize and commend the Lithuanian-American Community, Inc. Cleveland Chapter and Viltis Inc., the publisher of DIRVA, for aiding the community for years and planning a celebration of this monumental event.

My fellow colleagues, let us recognize and congratulate DIRVA for its years of dedication to the Lithuanian-American community.

#### CELEBRATING TAIWAN'S NATIONAL DAY

#### HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. LARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Republic of China on Taiwan, which celebrates its birthday today. Taiwan has much to celebrate. It is a modern country led by a democratically-elected President, Mr. Chen Shui-bian. President Chen was elected on March 18, 2000, and this free and fair election resulted in the peaceful transfer of power from the ruling Kuomintang Party (KMT) to the more progressive Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). This election demonstrated to the world that Taiwan is democratic and is worthy of the respect it has received from democratic nations.

In addition to the freedom to select their government leaders, the people of Taiwan can also celebrate their other freedoms, such as the freedom of religion and the freedom of speech. I believe that the freedom and democracy in Taiwan set an example for other nations in the area to follow.

The people of Taiwan can also celebrate their stunning economic success. Taiwan is the nineteenth largest economy in the world and is the United States' eighth largest trading partner. This economic achievement has given the people of Taiwan the twenty-fifth highest per capita gross national product (GDP) in the world and one of the highest living standards in Asia and the world. In recent years, Taiwan has led most Asian nations in its production of



computers, chips, and telecom equipment and has contributed mightily to the worldwide high technology boom.

Mr. Speaker, let me say again that Taiwan has a lot to celebrate today. On the occasion of Republic of China's National Day, it is important to remember that the United States has a strong relationship with Taiwan and its people. We share a mutual respect for democracy and freedom, as well as a strong economic bond, and I hope that this relationship will continue to flourish in the year to come.

#### TRIBUTE TO RONALD BONKOWSKI

##### HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday, the former Mayor of Warren, Ronald Bonkowski, passed away. His sudden death stunned all of us who knew him and thousands of citizens in Warren and elsewhere in Macomb County who knew him through his service in public office.

Today, the date of the funeral for Ron Bonkowski, there appeared in the Macomb Daily a tribute to him, and I insert it into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a testimonial to his life's work. I know that I express the feelings of my constituents in extending condolences to his wife, Christine, and their four children and his mother, Estelle Bonkowski.

#### BONKOWSKI WILL BE MISSED

Ron Bonkowski will be missed. By his family, friends and by the political types that take pride at being Warren residents.

In the years Bonkowski served the public, from his earliest days on what was then the county board of supervisors, to the Warren City Council and for three terms as mayor of Warren, he did not define his public service as work.

"Politics is an art. First you must love it, and secondly, know when to walk away from the turf of politics," he told editors of The Macomb Daily during a visit with the newspaper's editorial board.

When word spread through Warren that Bonkowski, 62, had fallen victim to an apparent aneurysm early Friday, the only way to describe the reaction was that across the city, county and state there was an expression of disbelief.

The towering Bonkowski had been troubled in recent years with severe back pain, a medical problem that triggered his decision to retire from elective politics. He had recently purchased a winter home in Arizona to escape our bleak winters in favor of the dry, warm climate of the Southwest.

Bonkowski's keen financial mind and accounting knowledge proved to be an asset while serving as Warren's full-time mayor, and through the years earned the respect of mayors across the state.

He won praise from mayors such as Dearborn Mayor Mike Guido, who while attending a Michigan Week function in Macomb County at the time Bonkowski was serving as mayor, said: "When I look at Warren's operating budget, and the services its population expects and is getting, you have to admire Bonkowski's financial wisdom at being able to get the best out of every tax dollar."

During visitation hours at the D.S. Temrowski Funeral Home for the public to pay respect to the former Warren mayor, many who came shared their thoughts open-

ly: "He was a smart man. And always boasted about the positive image of Warren. We need more Ron Bonkowskis . . ."

Former city attorney Walter Jakubowski, now a 37th District Court judge, said of the many good character traits he learned from the former mayor was "to be true to yourself and be loyal, and no bull . . ."

And at today's services at St. Martin DePorres, the former mayor will be remembered as a good family man, proud of his Polish heritage, and thankful for having been given the opportunity to serve as the mayor of Warren.

We share the community's loss of its former mayor. He was taken from his family and friends at too young an age.

But in his length of public service, he accomplished what some politicians just dream of achieving. His booming voice was tempered with love and compassion for the people who called Warren their home.

Ron Bonkowski will be missed, but never forgotten for his contributions to the City of Warren.

#### TRIBUTE TO VALMY THOMAS, THE VIRGIN ISLANDS "FIRST MAJOR-LEAGUER"

##### HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate and pay tribute to my constituent, fellow Virgin Islander, the father of one of my Washington staff members and my friend, Valmy Thomas, on the occasion of his induction into the Puerto Rico Baseball Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, although Valmy Thomas was born in Santurce, Puerto Rico in 1925, he is a "Crucian" through and through. Valmy took to playing baseball as a youth even though the main sport of his father's generation was cricket. He remembers cutting his own bats in the brush and having to substitute a tennis ball for a baseball, because he wanted desperately to play ball.

Valmy spent over seven years with the Navy, stationed in Puerto Rico, where he played baseball with a number of local teams. In 1950-51, he was Rookie of the Year with Santurce. In 1951 Valmy became another of the black players who went to Canada's Provincial League under a working agreement with the Pittsburgh Pirates who owned his U.S. rights. He played one year for St. Jean, a Montreal suburb but even though he was doing well, he left the club for economic reasons, even though it held up his progress to the majors. He pretty much "voluntarily retired" to protect his eligibility but played summers in the Dominican Republic from 1952 through 1954.

Valmy's shot at the majors came courtesy of the friendly working relationship between New York Giants owner Horace Stoneham and Pedin Zorilla. To make this happen, though, he had to go back and play the 1955 season in St. Jean. The Giants organization was able to draft him from the Pirates.

Valmy's first stop in the majors was in Minneapolis, where the frigid early-season weather disagreed with his Caribbean blood. When the Minneapolis GM told him he was jeopardizing his chances of going to the big leagues, he replied that he would be increasing his

chance of catching pneumonia if he stayed. He wrangled an assignment to the desert climes of Albuquerque and on the strength of his .366 average there, the Giants wanted to call him up the fall of 1956. Because he didn't want to go up and sit on a cold bench, he waited until the next spring to go up to the majors.

Valmy's first season with the New York Giants was his best. He also saw good action for the San Francisco team and the '59 Phillies who had obtained him in a trade. He spent most of 1960 and 1961 in the minors, though he did some time with the Orioles and Indians. He became the first black to play in Las Vegas, which was partly segregated. He is the only major-leaguer to play five years, each in a different city. He was also an innovator, wearing a light flexible chest protector inside his uniform even when he was at bat.

Valmy won two more championships with the Cangrejeros in Puerto Rico in 1958-59 and again in 1961-62, brining his total to five before he wrapped up his Puerto Rican career in 1962-63. After his retirement from baseball, Valmy returned home to St. Croix where he served as a sports consultant with the Bureau of Recreation for six years, setting up many baseball events. These included a series between pro-am Virgin Islands teams and Puerto Rican Winter Leaguers, exhibition games between the Red Sox and Yankees in Frederiksted, St. Croix and baseball clinic with the likes of Hank Aaron and Lou Brock.

Valmy also became Deputy Commissioner of the Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs on St. Croix where he oversaw all recreation programs on the island. For the past 41 years he has owned the United Sporting Goods Store in Christiansted, St. Croix.

Congratulations, Valmy on your much deserved recognition. You have been a teacher and inspiration to many Virgin Islands youth. Your friends and family in your beloved Virgin Islands salutes you.

#### CONGRATULATING THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN ON THE CELEBRATION OF ITS NATIONAL DAY

##### HON. ANTHONY D. WEINER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. WEINER. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan will be celebrating its National Day on October 10, 2000. Taiwan has many notable achievements, both economic and political. Today, Taiwan is an economic powerhouse, ranking 25th in the world in terms of per capita income and 19th in terms of GNP, impressive economic statistics for an island with only 22 million people. Politically, Taiwan has evolved from a closed society to a full-fledged democracy in less than a decade. In March of this year, ROC citizens freely elected Chen Shui-bian as their President. For the first time in 89 years, the ROC had a non-Kuo Min Tang candidate as head of state.

Taiwan's accomplishments are due to the hard work of its leaders and its people. I am certain the leaders and people of Taiwan will reach even greater economic and political heights in the months and years ahead.

As Taiwan prepares to celebrate its National Day, let me also take this opportunity to express my best wishes to the Republic of China's new representative in Washington, Ambassador C.J. Chen. Ambassador Chen began his duties here in Washington just two months ago. I am hopeful he will further strengthen the already secure bonds of friendship between the United States Congress and the people of Taiwan.

# REPUBLIC OF CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY

**HON. MARK E. SOUDER**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, the Republic of China on Taiwan will celebrate its 89th anniversary of its founding on October 10, 2000. As Taiwan's friend, I would like to extend my congratulations to the ROC President Chen Shui-bian and Ambassador C.J. Chen of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office in Washington, D.C.

In recent days, I have been apprised of Republic of China's campaign to return to the United Nations. I believe that Taiwan should have a place in the United Nations. With its huge financial resources, Taiwan is and has always been willing to contribute to UN causes. Unfortunately, Taiwan is barred from substantive involvement in many international organizations and affairs because of Taiwan's lack of UN membership.

The time has come for the world to recognize Taiwan's true potential as an active player in the international community. To admit Taiwan to the United Nations is the first step for the UN to honor its own principle of universal membership.

On the eve of the Republic of China's National Day, I wish that the Republic of China will one day, hopefully soon, return to all international organizations.

# TRIBUTE TO CAPTAIN EDWARD J. WILLIAMS

**HON. FLOYD SPENCE**

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the service of an outstanding South Carolina, Captain Edward J. Williams. I submit the portion of an article, which appeared in the August 27, 2000 edition of the Times and Democrat, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, which outlines the military service of Captain Williams and the recognition that has been bestowed on him, as well as how his devoted family has coped with their loss.

CAPT. EDWARD J. WILLIAMS

Captain Williams' wife and daughters have carried his legacy and name with pride, like a banner, since Williams' plane disappeared over Korea.

Williams was drafted while studying engineering at Howard University. In the early 1940s, he was in the first class for pilots at Tuskegee Army Air Field in Alabama.

The Tuskegee Airmen were the elite group of black fighter pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

This squadron was later incorporated into the 332nd Fighter Group and fought during World War II. Approximately 1,000 Americans of African ancestry completed flight training at Tuskegee Army Air Field. Of these, 445 went overseas as combat pilots. They flew in bombing escorts and ground attacks.

The Tuskegee Airmen's record was impeccable. Not one plane escorted by these pilots was ever lost in enemy fire. Combat records indicate they destroyed 251 enemy aircraft, winning more than 850 medals.

Williams served under Benjamin O. Davis Jr. Davis later became a general and died only a few years ago.

Daniel "Chappie" James was Williams' flying partner and Edwina's godfather. James also became a general and now lives in Washington.

Williams flew in Europe during World War II and returned to Tuskegee as a training instructor. There he met wife-to-be, who worked on the base. Mrs. Williams recalls her husband as "caring, courteous, just a man of integrity."

Their first child Edwina was 4 months old and the second Cherryetta was on the way when Williams was called to Korea. Mrs. Williams relates. "They had not anticipated the Korean War. He had been given order to come home for the new baby. But they decided they needed him in the air."

While flying in formation over Seoul, his plane was shot down. The Red Cross brought the news in the form of a telegram to Mrs. Williams. It was March 1951 and he was officially listed as missing in action.

Mrs. Williams remembers the shock and said: "It was a time when we needed support from family, community and it came in various ways. We thank God every day for those who extended a hand and really cared."

Williams' eldest daughter Edwina, says of her father: "He gave the supreme sacrifice by fighting for his country. We miss him because he did not return. Our family has been in a state of flux because just receiving a telegram in the early '50s stating that he is missing in action, there is no closure to whether he is really gone or is a prisoner of war possibly."

Mrs. Williams was presented the Purple Heart Award at Shaw Air Force Base in Sumter. She had her two infant daughters by her side. They have remained a close-knit family unit since.

Mrs. Williams said, "I celebrate my husband by being involved and answering the call." She is president of the VFW Ladies Auxiliary, president of the Women's Club, and was voted Outstanding Woman of the Year by the Girl Scouts. She taught music at Claflin College for years. She is still employed at Claflin as chaplain.

Edwina and her sister Cherryetta have carried on the legacy of her father's pioneering spirit. They were among the first blacks to integrate the schools in Orangeburg and Columbia College. "We were following Daddy," Edwina proudly says. "Service is one of the things that my family had done through the years and is evidenced by the fact that my father is not with us because he gave his life in service for the country."

Mrs. Williams believes the Purple Heart medal is "something that he deserved and that he earned because of his commitment, his determination and his desire to make the world a better place to live."

She still considers herself married and the wife of Captain Williams. His memory lives on.

# TRIBUTE TO MRS. CHRISTINA EVE

**HON. CARRIE P. MEEK**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mrs. MEEK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is truly an honor to pay tribute to one of Miami-Dade County's unsung heroines, Mrs. Christina Eve. On Thursday, November 9, 2000, I will be joining countless friends and admirers, fellow educators and former students who will dedicate the new Christina M. Eve Elementary School to perpetuate her commitment to the thousands of boys and girls in my community.

I am privileged to represent this educator par excellence in the Congress. She symbolizes not only the dignity of a phenomenal lady, but all the virtues of a scholar whose mission in life is to enhance the future of our children. Mrs. Eve pursued her B.A. degree at Shaw University in Raleigh, North Carolina and obtained her Master's degree at New York University. She has also pursued advanced studies at Barry University and at Florida Atlantic University, and has been listed prominently in Who's Who in Education in America, as well as in Who's Who in Black America. This is not to mention honors of distinction awarded by both Florida Governors BOB GRAHAM and the late Lawton Chiles, along with numerous accolades from local, state and national educational associations and community agencies.

Ever since I have known this indefatigable leader, Mrs. Eve has always been at the forefront of ensuring equality of opportunity for everyone in our community, be it in our schools or the various venues of employment. At the same time, her quiet but forceful advocacy in adhering to the tenets of equal treatment under the law not only in the halls of academia, but also in every segment of government agency has now become legendary.

Known for her sterling and resilient commitment to academic excellence and personal responsibility, she has served as the pioneering Black administrator of many public schools in my community. In fact, countless parents and their children have been genuinely touched by her virtual consecration to the success of their families.

The acumen of her intelligence and the guidance of her common sense, enlightened by a deep devotion to her Christian faith, has forged wonderful school programs and activities benefiting our children, many of whom have now turned out to be productive and responsible members of our community. What I admire most about this wonderful lady is her thorough understanding of and sensitivity to the various voices that represent the diverse ethnic and racial groups that together compose the virtual mosaic amalgamation that is known as Miami-Dade County.

Her undaunted efforts in her work in education and her zeal in religiously living her faith have shaped and formed her lifelong agenda. Mrs. Christina Eve truly exemplifies a unique leadership whose courageous vision and quiet wisdom on behalf of our children appeal to our noblest character as a nation.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, the dedication of the Christina Eve Elementary School in Miami-Dade County buttresses the noble legacy she now bequeaths to us as a superlative educator and community leader.



MONUMENT FOR POLISH ARMY  
OFFICERS MASSACRED IN 1940

**HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, on Nov. 19, 2000 the National Katyn Memorial Committee will dedicate a monument in Baltimore, Maryland to the memory of more than 15,000 Polish Army officers who were massacred by Soviet soldiers in the spring of 1940.

In September, I was honored to accept an award on behalf of Congress presented by Father Zdislaw J. Peszkowski, a survivor of the massacre. The medal was presented on behalf of the Katyn families in recognition of U.S. congressional hearings conducted in 1951 and 1952 that focused world attention on this World War II massacre that occurred in the Katyn Forest.

While this massacre occurred more than 50 years ago, it is important that we remember what happened. In 1939, Nazi Germany invaded Poland from the west and the Soviet Union invaded from the east. In 1940, more than 15,000 Polish Army officers were placed in detention, then taken in small groups, told they would be freed and then were gunned down in the Soviet Union's Katyn Forest. In 1943, the Germany Army discovered the mass graves, which the Russians tried to blame on the Germans. It was long suspected that the massacre was the work of the Soviets. Final proof came in 1989, after the fall of the Soviet Union, when President Gorbachev released documents that clearly proved the Soviets, with the full knowledge of Stalin, had carried out the massacre.

For more than a decade, the Polish-American community has raised funds to construct a fitting memorial to honor the victims of the massacre. The 44-foot statue has been permanently installed near Baltimore's Inner Harbor at President and Aliceanna Streets. I want to commend the Polish-American community and Alfred Wisniewski, Chairman of the National Katyn Memorial Committee, and the entire committee, for their tireless efforts in making this memorial to the victims of this atrocity a reality.

I urge my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the memory of these murdered Polish Army officers. The Katyn Memorial in Baltimore will be a lasting reminder to all of us that we must never tolerate evil and tyranny and that we must continue to speak out for justice and tolerance.

MEDICARE MENTAL ILLNESS NON-  
DISCRIMINATION ACT

**HON. MARGE ROUKEMA**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing the Medicare Mental Illness Non-Discrimination Act, legislation to end the historic discrimination against Medicare beneficiaries seeking outpatient treatment for mental illness. Under the current Medicare statute, patients are required to pay a 20 percent copayment for Part B services. However, the 20

percent copayment is not the standard for outpatient psychotherapy services. For these services, Section 1833(c) of the Social Security Act requires patients to pay an effective discriminatory copayment of 50 percent.

Let me say this again: If a Medicare patient has an office visit to an endocrinologist for treatment for diabetes, or an oncologist for cancer treatment, or a cardiologist for heart disease, or an internist for the flu, the copayment is 20 percent. But if a Medicare patient has an office visit to a psychiatrist or other physician for treatment for major depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, or any other illness diagnosed as a mental illness, the copayment for the outpatient visit for treatment of the mental illness is 50 percent. The same discriminatory copayment is applied to qualified services by a clinical psychologist or clinical social worker. This is quite simply discrimination. It is time for Congress to say "enough."

Last year, U.S. Surgeon General David Satcher, M.D., Ph.D. released a landmark study on mental illness in this country. The Surgeon General's report is an extraordinary document that details the depth and breadth of mental illness in this country. According to Dr. Satcher, "mental disorders collectively account for more than 15 percent of the overall burden of disease from all causes and slightly more than the burden associated with all forms of cancer." The burden of mental illness on patients and their families is considerable. The World Health Organization report that mental illness including suicide ranks second only to heart disease in the burden of disease measured by "disability adjusted life year."

The impact of mental illness on older adults is considerable. Prevalence in this population of mental disorders of all types is substantial. 8 to 20 percent of older adults in the community and up to 37 percent in primary care settings experience symptoms of depression, while as many as one in two new residents of nursing facilities are at risk of depression. Older people have the highest rate of suicide in the country, and the risk of suicide increases with age. Americans age 85 years and up have a suicide rate of 65 per 100,000. Older white males, for example, are six times more likely to commit suicide than the rest of the population. There is a clear correlation of major depression and suicide: 60 to 75 percent of suicides of patients 75 and older have diagnosable depression. Put another way, untreated depression among the elderly substantially increases the risk of death by suicide.

Mental disorders of the aging are not, of course, limited to major depression with risk of suicide. The elderly suffer from a wide range of disorders including declines in cognitive functioning, Alzheimer's disease (affecting 8 to 15 percent of those over 65) and other dementias, anxiety disorders (affecting 11.4 percent of adults over 55), schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and alcohol and substance use disorders. Some 3 to 9 percent of older adults can be characterized as heavy drinkers (12 to 21 drinks per week). While illicit drug use among this population is relatively low, there is substantial increased risk of improper use of prescription medication and side effects of polypharmacy.

While we tend to think of Medicare as a "senior citizen's health insurance program," there are substantial numbers of disabled individuals who qualify for Medicare by virtue of

their long-term disability. Of those, the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill reports that some 400,000 non-elderly disabled Medicare beneficiaries become eligible by virtue of mental disorders. These are typically individuals with the severe and persistent mental illnesses, such as schizophrenia.

Regardless of the age of the patient and the specific mental disorder diagnosed, it is absolutely clear that mental illness in the Medicare population causes substantial hardships, both economically and in terms of the consequences of the illness itself. As Dr. Satcher puts it, "mental illnesses exact a staggering toll on millions of individuals, as well as on their families and communities and our Nation as a whole."

Yet there is abundant good news in our ability to effectively and accurately diagnose and treat mental illnesses. The majority of people with mental illness can return to productive lives if their mental illness is treated. That is the good news: Mental illness treatment works. Unfortunately, today, a majority of those who need treatment for mental illness do not seek it. Much of this is due to stigma, rooted in fear and ignorance, and an outmoded view that mental illnesses are character flaws, or a sign of individual weakness, or the result of indulgent parenting. This is most emphatically not true. Left untreated, mental illnesses are as real and as substantial in their impact as any other illnesses we can now identify and treat.

Mr. Speaker, Medicare's elderly and disabled mentally ill population faces a double burden. Not only must they overcome stigma against their illness, but once they seek treatment the Federal Government via the Medicare program forces them to pay half the cost of their care out of their own pockets. Congress would be outraged and rightly so if we compelled a Medicare cancer patient to pay half the cost of his or her outpatient treatment, or a diabetic 50 cents of every dollar charged by his or her endocrinologist. So why is it reasonable to tell the 75-year-old that she must pay half the cost of treatment for major depression? Why should the chronic schizophrenic incur a 20 percent copayment for visiting his internist, but be forced to pay a 50 percent copayment for visiting a psychiatrist for the treatment of his schizophrenia?

It is most emphatically not reasonable. It is blatant discrimination, plain and simple, and we should not tolerate it any longer. That is why I am introducing the Medicare Mental Illness Non-Discrimination Act. It is time we acknowledged what Dr. Satcher and millions of patients and physicians and health professionals and researchers have been telling us: Mental illnesses are real, they can be accurately diagnosed, and they can be as effectively treated as any other illnesses affecting the Medicare population. We can best do that by eliminating the statutory 50 percent copayment discrimination against Medicare beneficiaries who, through no fault of their own, suffer from mental illness.

My legislation is extremely simple. It repeals Section 1833(c) of the Social Security Act, thereby eliminating the discriminatory 50 percent copayment requirement. Once enacted, patients seeking outpatient treatment for mental illness would pay the same 20 percent copayment we require of Medicare patients seeking treatment for any other illnesses. My bill is a straightforward solution to this last

bastion of Federal health care discrimination. Via Executive Order we have at last initiated parity coverage of treatment for mental illness for our federal employees and their families. Can we now do any less for our Medicare beneficiaries? I urge my colleagues to join with me in righting this wrong.

LITHUANIA COMMEMORATES HOLOCAUST IN MEMORIAL CONCERT AT D.C. JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago the Embassy of Lithuania here in Washington held a Memorial Concert honoring the victims of the Holocaust in Lithuania. The event here was held in connection with the government of Lithuania's designation of September 23 as a National Mourning Day for Holocaust Victims in Lithuania. That date was chosen, Mr. Speaker, because on September 23, 1943, all of the Jews remaining in the Vilnius ghetto were killed by the Nazi forces occupying Lithuania at that time.

Because of the press of Congressional business, I was not able to attend the Memorial Concert, but my wife Annette was there and made remarks in my behalf. I want to recognize Ambassador Stasys Sakalauskas for hosting this important event here in Washington to remember the Holocaust victims in Lithuania, and I want to acknowledge the effort of the Lithuanian government for establishing this national day of mourning for Holocaust victims. In Lithuania, 95% of the pre-war Jewish community of approximately 220,000 perished in the Holocaust. In fact, some say that no other nation lost a larger percentage of its Jewish population. Before World War II, Vilnius—"the Jerusalem of the North"—was an impressive cultural and intellectual center of Jewish life. After the war, almost all Jews were gone and everything was destroyed.

Mr. Speaker, my wife and I have been to Lithuania many times. Last January, we visited the beautiful forest at Panarai, where serenity and peace now stand in stark contrast to the unimaginable horrors that took place in that killing field during World War II. We also visited the KGB museum, where we laid a wreath at the memorial for the martyrs, not just as a protocol procedure or diplomatic gesture, but as a deeply felt tribute to the many men and women who gave their lives for freedom and independence. As Hungarian Holocaust survivors, we both have lived under Communist and Fascist governments, as well as democratic ones, so we both identify emotionally and personally with many of the triumphs and tragedies of Lithuania's national past.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to report to my colleagues that Lithuania has made significant progress since its independence a decade ago in remembering and making restitution for the horrors of the Holocaust. I welcome the many positive steps that the government of Lithuania has taken.

Mr. Speaker, at the Memorial Concert here in Washington D.C., just a few days ago, Ambassador Sakalauskas made particularly appropriate remarks. I ask that his statement be

place in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues to give thoughtful attention to his comments and to the progress that Lithuania has made.

REMARKS AT MEMORIAL CONCERT AT THE D.C. JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER, SEPTEMBER 27, 2000

Ambassador Stasys Sakalauskas

Ladies and Gentlemen, first, I want to thank you all for joining us at this first joint event with the District of Columbia Jewish Community Center. I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation to the leadership of the Jewish Community Center for co-sponsoring this event. We are gathered here today for a very special, meaningful and sad occasion—the 23rd of September 1943, when the Vilnius Ghetto was liquidated in Nazi-occupied Lithuania. In Lithuania, this day is a national day for mourning, and since 1993, the 23rd of September is marked as Lithuania's national day for the commemoration of victims of the Holocaust.

The absolute majority of the 220,000 strong pre-war Jewish community—colorful, flourishing, full of joy and sorrows—vanished in Nazi-occupied Lithuania. It is shameful that the hands of local collaborators were marked with the blood of innocent children, elderly women and men—people killed because they were Jews. No words are enough to express the pain of the immeasurable loss, and we understand that. At the same time we pay our highest respect to those citizens, who despite the threat of death to themselves and their families saved their Jewish neighbors.

Emerging 10 years ago from the Soviet and Nazi occupations, Lithuania has gone through an awakening of consciousness and conscience. We, individually, and as a people, made mistakes. But the fact we recognize our mistakes and try to do everything to correct them is encouraging and shows our resolve to do better. We are committed to continue the investigation and prosecution of persons suspected in collaboration with Nazi Germany and participation in the mass murders of innocent people.

One accused war criminal died yesterday. We did a lot to bring Aleksandras Lileikis to justice, even resorting to amending the Lithuanian criminal code. He was already on trial, but, unfortunately, we were late to give him a verdict. Today the Office of the Prosecutor General of Lithuania has expressed its regret that due to the defendant's death the course of justice was obstructed. At the same time the Prosecutor strongly pledged to continue the work of bringing to justice other alleged war criminals.

We in Lithuania are committed to examine our history. The Lithuanian historical commission has a mandate from His Excellency Valdas Adamkus, President of Lithuania, to investigate what happened in Lithuania almost 60 years ago and make it public no matter how painful it is. We have to come to terms with our past. We will continue the discussion that went on for the last 50 years in most European countries and in the United States, but was missing in Lithuania due to the Soviet occupation.

Our future depends on providing all our children the truth, and knowledge of the most horrible crimes committed in the 20th century. Therefore, we are committed to continue our efforts towards Holocaust education, remembrance and research and to implement to the fullest possible extent the National Holocaust Education program, as a vehicle of preventing injustice, discrimination and extremism.

We will stay alert and recognize early signs of extremism and we will continue to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism. We are committed to secure for the

small remaining Lithuanian Jewish community all the possibilities to develop and cherish its ethnic culture, education, traditions. Lithuania must once again be built as an open society and a mature democracy where the people of different cultures and traditions would be always united by mutual sympathy, respect and understanding.

Next week Vilnius will host a major International Forum on Holocaust-era looted cultural assets. We see the Vilnius Forum as another important step in paying tribute to the lost Jewish community. We cannot re-write our past. What we can do is to put forth every effort to make sure that horrors like those are never forgotten and never happen again on the Earth.

Now, I would like to ask everyone to stand up and honor those who perished with a minute of silence.

HONORING THE HONORABLE  
IGNACIO "BUCK" CRUZ, THE  
MAYOR OF MERIZO

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to commend a municipal leader, a former marine, and a fellow educator. The Honorable Ignacio "Buck" Cruz, the mayor of Merizo, is a native son who has unselfishly contributed years of valuable service to his home village of Merizo and the island of Guam. Mayor Cruz has chosen to retire at the end of his term later this year.

The son of Ramon Padilla Cruz and Justa Santiago Cruz, Mayor Cruz was the youngest of six children. Born in the village of Merizo in 1927, Mayor Cruz had the experience of attending Japanese school during the island's occupation in World War II. He later attended the University of Guam where he majored in Psychology and Sociology. Prior to graduating with honors, Mayor Cruz was a model student who was listed in the Who's Who Among Students and Universities and Colleges in America.

Mayor Cruz worked as a teacher prior to enlisting in the United States Marine Corps in 1951. While in the Marine Corps, he enrolled in a number of professional military courses including the Staff Non-Commissioned Officer School and the Officers Basic Extension Course. Having been a Marine Corps Drill Instructor, Mayor Cruz also holds the distinction of attaining the rank of Master Gunnery Sergeant, the highest enlisted rank in the United States Marine Corps.

As mayor of the village of Merizo, he also served as Chairman of the Merizo Municipal Planning Council Foundation and as a Notary Public in and for the Territory of Guam. Mayor Cruz is a Knight of Columbus in the 4th Degree and, in the past, has served as a parochial school teacher. He has occupied leadership positions in a number of civic organizations. He served as president of the Guam Club of Hawaii, the Guam Society of Norfolk, and the Hafa Adai Club of Okinawa. In addition, he chaired the Board of Directors for the Guam Senior Citizens Division and the Guam Environmental Protection Agency as well as the Merizo Elementary School PTA, the Merizo Water Festival and the Boy Scouts Troop Committee of Merizo. Mayor Cruz has

also represented the island of Guam in national and international conferences. In 1985, he was the Guam representative to the United Nations Conference in Bangkok for the 3rd Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference on Social Welfare and Social Development. In 1986, he represented Guam in the American Society on Aging's 36th Anniversary Meeting in San Francisco and the Pacific Gerontological Society's Conference on Aging in Hawaii.

After years of distinguished and dedicated service, Mayor Cruz has chosen to step down and retire. His achievements and service to the community have resulted in great benefit to the island of Guam, more particularly, the people of Merizo. He is a role model, a leader and a great representative of his island home. I join his wife, Maria, their children, and their grandchildren in celebrating his accomplishments throughout his long and successful career. On behalf of the people of Guam, I commend his achievements and congratulate him on his well-earned retirement. Si Yu'os Ma'ase, Mayor Cruz.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA ON TAIWAN ON ITS NATIONAL DAY OF CELEBRATION

**HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA**

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of our colleagues in the United States Congress and our great Nation, I want to take this opportunity today to extend President Chen Shui-bian, Vice President Annette Lu, and the good people of Taiwan our deepest congratulations on their National Day of celebration.

Mr. Speaker, President Chen and Vice President Lu are to be commended for their capable and skilled leadership of Taiwan, which is reflected by Taiwan's continuing stability, robustly democratic government, and prosperous economy—all of which are the envy of the Asia-Pacific nations at the dawn of the 21st century.

Mr. Speaker, President Chen and Vice President Lu are to be further commended for their efforts seeking greater international recognition of and substantive relations with the Taiwanese Government, including an increasing role and participation with the World Trade Organization and the United Nations. Quite simply, Mr. Speaker, Taiwan is too important an economic force and democratic ally to be relegated to the political backwaters of global isolation.

I am further encouraged, Mr. Speaker, with President Chen's statesmanship and vision, as exemplified by his critical work in pursuing positive relations with the People's Republic of China. In recognition of that vital goal, President Chen has sought to engage on all levels the leaders of the People's Republic of China. Support of the Cross-Strait Dialogue with the PRC is crucial for resolving misunderstandings between Beijing and Taipei and Washington, which, Mr. Speaker, is the foundation for peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and, indeed, for all of Asia.

Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States and the good people of Taiwan share

a deep, close and enduring friendship that has extended for over five decades. At this auspicious time of celebration for Taiwan's National Day, I join my colleagues in the United States Congress to salute and honor the 23 million citizens of Taiwan who have created and sustained one of the most vibrant, thriving and prosperous democracies in the Asia-Pacific region. Mr. Speaker, I join with all Americans who take pride in the tremendous accomplishments of our very close and dear friends in Taiwan.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF TAIWAN

**HON. PETER T. KING**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. KING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the enormous strides that Taiwan has made in becoming a full democracy. Mr. Chen Shui-bian was recently elected president through free and fair elections. With Mr. Chen's election, Taiwan continues to refine its democracy by improving safeguards for human rights and contributing to the international community.

Unfortunately, Taiwan's efforts to participate in international organizations have often been thwarted for political reasons beyond Taiwan's control. It is unreasonable for the people of Taiwan to be excluded from full participation in international institutions due to threats from mainland China. Denying Taiwan membership in the United Nations and other international organizations, such as the World Health Organization, obstructs access to important international resources.

The people of Taiwan have proven that freedom and democracy are not just American ideals; they are universal principles that apply to every individual, to every community and every nation.

TAIWAN CELEBRATES THE 89TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today marks the 89th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China on October 10, 1911, under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. This is the day which the people of Taiwan celebrate as their national holiday. Mr. Speaker, I extend my sincerest congratulations and best wishes to the people of Taiwan on this special occasion.

Mr. Speaker, this is a unique celebration of this anniversary, and one that reflects the great progress which the people of Taiwan have made in institutionalizing democratic principles and democratic practices. I want to congratulate President Chen Shui-bian, the recently elected President of Taiwan. Today is especially significant because it marks the first national day under a President elected from the Democratic Progressive Party. Taiwan has done something that very few nations have been able to do successfully—complete the

peaceful transition of power based on a free and democratic election.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, this transition did not come at an economic cost—quite the contrary, Taiwan is an economic powerhouse. In just the first six months of this year, Taiwan's exports exceeded \$74 billion, an increase of 21 percent. I hope other countries facing political issues will look at Taiwan's success in both business and politics as a sign that democracy does work, that democracy does not have to come at an unacceptable economic price.

Mr. Speaker, I also want to take a moment to extend my congratulations and best wishes to the new Representative from the Republic of China on Taiwan, Ambassador C.J. Chen. While Ambassador Chen is no stranger to Washington, this is the first time he has come here as the head of the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office. As the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific of the House International Relations Committee, I look forward to the opportunity to continue working with Ambassador Chen in building an ever-stronger relationship between the United States and Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker, on this very special holiday for the people of Taiwan, I invite my colleagues in the House to join me in extending our warmest congratulations and best wishes to the 22 million inhabitants of this remarkable island.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO KENNETH L. AKINS, M.D. FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE TO OTTAWA COUNTY, OHIO

**HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from the State of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on August 31, 2000, Dr. Kenneth L. Akins retired as Coroner of Ottawa County, Ohio, after nearly two decades of distinguished service.

Early in life, First Lieutenant Ken Akins wore his country's uniform during the Korean conflict. Since that time, he has dedicated his life to serving the people in his community as a family physician. Dr. Akins has combined his sound medical skills with his compassionate, personal approach to the practice of medicine for thirty-four years. His medical career alone distinguishes him as a most valued citizen, but Dr. Akins has contributed so much more.

In addition to his service as Ottawa County Coroner, Dr. Akins has been active on the medical staff at H.B. Magruder Hospital in Port Clinton throughout his medical career. He has served as Magruder's Chief of Medical Staff and on the Infection Control Committee. He acted as a consulting physician in the early days of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station operation in the Port Clinton area. He has provided many dedicated hours as a member of the Ottawa County Board of Health.

Dr. Akins' philanthropic activity includes participation with Volunteers in Missions, an organization that provides free medical care to persons in third world countries. He is active in his church, serving on the administrative board of the Faith United Methodist Church. Out of

concern for his area's seniors, Dr. Akins serves on the Board of Directors of the Vineyard, the Presbyterian retirement community in Port Clinton.

Dr. Akins' dedication to his community is second only to his great love for his family. Along with Naomi, his loving wife of more than forty-one years, he is blessed with two children and two grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I have known Dr. Akins for many years and have the highest regard for his character and abilities as a physician. At this time, I would ask my colleagues of the 106th Congress to join me in paying special tribute to Kenneth L. Akins, M.D. His professionalism and service as Ottawa County Coroner are a credit to the local government service everywhere. We thank him, and wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

IN RECOGNITION OF HERB B. SIPERSTEIN, RECIPIENT OF THE HUMANITARIAN AWARD FROM THE NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF JEWISH WAR VETERANS (JWV) OF THE U.S.

### HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Herb B. Siperstein, recipient of the Humanitarian Award from the New Jersey Department of Jewish War Veterans (JWV) of the U.S. This award is bestowed on those exceptional individuals, who have consistently demonstrated a deep commitment to the fight against bigotry and discrimination.

Herb Siperstein was born on October 6, 1923, in Jersey City, New Jersey. After high school graduation, he began fulltime-work for the family business, Siperstein's paint store. Siperstein's was founded by his parents, Nathan and Lottie.

From 1943 to 1945, Mr. Siperstein served in the 7th Infantry in World War II. As a Jewish American soldier, Mr. Siperstein served with exceptional courage and valor. In the process of defending his country and fighting against the worst aggression the world had ever seen, Mr. Siperstein received numerous accommodations: the Bronze Star Medal; the Good Conduct Medal; two Bronze Arrowheads; six Campaign Stars; the Presidential Unit Emblem; the European-African-Middle Eastern Campaign Medal; the Combat Infantry Badge; the Expert Infantry Badge; the Honorable Service Lapel Button WWII; and the French Fourragere.

After the Second World War, Mr. Siperstein returned to the family business, and as the president, he has seen Siperstein's Paint and Wallpaper grow and prosper. Today, there are seventeen stores in New Jersey and six new stores in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Herb Siperstein has given back to the community in a profoundly caring fashion, including financial support for local churches, tem-

ples, and schools. In addition, the Sipersteins have made extremely generous donations to their community, resulting in an auditorium at B'nai Jacobs and a Library at St. Peter's Preparatory School. Mr. Siperstein has also received many awards from civic organizations, including the Anti-Defamation League's David H. Litter Humanitarian Award and the New Jersey Department of Jewish War Veterans' Humanitarian Award.

Last year, the Mayor of Jersey City, Bret Schundler, declared October 12th, Herb Siperstein Day in recognition of his contributions to the community.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Herb B. Siperstein for his unparalleled contributions and commitment to our community.

CONGRATULATING THE HONORABLE JESUS AGUON AQUININGOC ON HIS RETIREMENT

### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this occasion to congratulate one of Guam's municipal leaders on his well-earned retirement. The Honorable Jesus Aguon Aquiningoc, the mayor of the village of Umatac, will step down upon the completion of his term at the end of this year.

Mayor Aquiningoc was born in Umatac on October 10, 1932—the son of Juan Quinata Aquiningoc and Concepcion Aguon Aquiningoc. Having graduated from George Washington High School in 1952, he enlisted in the United States Navy in the following year. During his 26-year Navy career, Mayor Aquiningoc served aboard the U.S.S. *John R. Craig* (DD-885) and the U.S.S. *Galveston* (CLG-3). He was additionally given assignments in San Diego, California; North Island, California; Guam; Virginia Beach, Virginia; Thailand; and the Pentagon in Washington, DC.

Mayor Aquiningoc returned to Guam upon his retirement from the Navy in 1979. Upon his return he worked for the University of Guam as a personnel specialist. Later, he served as the administrative services officer for the Guam Department of Parks and Recreation, a position he held until his retirement from the Government of Guam in 1993.

All this time, Mayor Aquiningoc's was deeply dedicated to the Catholic faith and deeply involved in church related activities. He is the Charter Grand Knight of the San Dionicio Council 11630 of the Knights of Columbus. In addition, he serves as president of the San Dionicio Church Parish Council, as a Eucharistic minister, and as a teacher for the Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (CCD). Mayor Aquiningoc's involvement with civic and community activities has led him to serve terms as president of the F.Q. Sanchez Elementary School Parent Teacher Association,

the Guam Beautification Association, and the Guam Society of Norfolk. He has also served as an advisor for the Umatac Youth Organization and as supervisor-coordinator of AHRD summer trainees.

The service dedicated by Mayor Aquiningoc to the nation, the church, the community and the island of Guam has truly earned him a place in our hearts. I join the mayor's wife, Maria, who, along with his children and their spouses, namely, Leslie and Lourdes, Ruby and Anthony, Mark and JoAnn, and Rodney and Theresa, and their grandchildren Roland, Lauren, Brittany, Nicolas, Daisy, Benny, Teresa, Paul, Marion, Anika, Desirae, Mariah and Camaria in proudly celebrating his career and his achievements. Si Yu'os Ma'ase, Mayor Aquiningoc.

IN HONOR OF MR. DIONICIO MORALES

### HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, it is with utmost pleasure and privilege that I rise today to recognize a wonderful American, Mr. Dionicio Morales, for his pioneering efforts as a leader within the Mexican American community and his commitment to improving the lives of others.

As a first-generation American, Dionicio Morales has surpassed social and economic barriers throughout his life, and forever changed the opportunities available to Mexican Americans in this country. Mr. Morales' own life embodies the American dream. Having come from modest roots, as the son of farmworkers who spent many years of his childhood living in a tent, he has become a nationally respected community advocate for over three decades. Specifically, Mr. Morales has served as an advisor to the United States Secretary of Labor, was a Presidential appointee to the President's Committee on Community Relations, and the Advisory Committee of the North America Development Bank, and was a former member of the California State Apprenticeship Committee, the California Employment Development Advisory Committee, the Century Freeway Commission and the United States Senate Task Force on Hispanic Affairs.

The crowning professional achievement of Mr. Morales' life however, was the founding of the Mexican American Opportunity Foundation (MAOF) in 1962. On the eve of the civil rights movement, Mr. Morales was a trailblazer in establishing a structure to empower Mexican Americans to obtain professional training and employment. Mr. Morales has served as the President and CEO of MAOF since 1962, and has grown the organization into a full-service social service entity which currently provides not just job training but also child care, Head Start programs, English as a second language courses, citizenship classes, family services, and much more.

MAOF has played a pivotal role in the lives of many Mexican Americans and Mr. Morales' contributions have not gone unnoticed. In addition to the many honors and board memberships bestowed upon him, Los Angeles County showed its appreciation to Mr. Morales and MAOF by dedicating "Dionicio Morales Plaza" at Belvedere Park in Los Angeles.

Mr. Speaker, as Mr. Morales embarks upon the next chapter of his life in retirement, it gives me great honor to join those who are honoring him tonight at MAOF's 33rd Annual Aztec Awards Gala in Los Angeles. It is with great pride that I ask my colleagues to join me today in saluting this exceptional American.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 10, 2000*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I was unfortunately absent for the rollcall vote on passage of H.R. 3244, the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act Conference Report. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."